BRIAND'S PARLEY SPEECH SATISFYING TO FRANCE

Nation Sees in American Newspaper Comments Entire Understanding of Problems Presented by the Premier.

BY ANDRE TARDIEU,

PARIS, November 26.-American newscomments cabled here indicate that America understands France's situation most unanimously. All of the facts stated in Premier Briand's speech must have been long familiar to Americans. Nevertheless, it is good to have

complete official resume presented to But no speech can solve the problems inherent in the very facts of the situation. Thus far, therefore, the political roblems remain untouched. It appears that the United States government did not intend to discuss land armaments

not intend to discuss land armaments at this time, but that the French premier himself requested the opportunity to explain his viewpoint before sailing again for France, and that the request was courteously granted.

But so far as a solution is concerned, such a procedure could lead nowhere. Therefore last Monday's session, despite the eloquence expended and despite the warm sympathty expressed with the French viewpoint, has an academic character which disappoints the hopes of "efficiency" with which until now the conference has been surrounded.

Newspapers keep repeating the phrase "Briand pleaded the French cause."

treaty of Versailles, namely, the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine beyond fifteen years. France

Rhine beyond fifteen years. France has also those guarantees which every free country has an inalienable right to utilize—the maintainance of her military forces at a level judged necessary for defense.

These facts are uncontrovertible. Moreover, nobody at Washington has set himself as a judge over France's security. When Secretary Hughes produced a naval program, he did not seek any one's advice concerning the figures as to tonnage deemed necessary and indispensable to American security. Nobody has asked France to reduce her forces in the face of a moral and material menace which resounds throughout the German press. That is why many Frenchmen would have preferred that Briand's speech should have begun with this fact, instead of seeming to be a reply to a contrary assumption, which no delegate had formulated or insinuated.

Denies Apologetic Mood. Denies Apologetic Mood.

In other words, the French people are not at all in an apologetic mood. They have done nothing since 1919 in excess of their rights—natural rights as a great power—as well as contractual rights inscribed in the treaty. Despite small co-operation such a procedure could lead nowhere. Therefore last Monday's session, despite the eloquence expended and despite the warm sympathty expressed with the contractual rights inscribed in the warm sympathty expressed with the french viewpoint, has an academic character which disappoints the hopes of "efficiency" with which until now the conference has been surrounded.

Newspapers keep repeating the phrase "Briand pleaded the French cause." Some even speak of his seeking a "verdict." These expressions astonish many Frenchmen. There is similar astonishment at M. Balfour's allusion to French "fears."

Says France Has No Fears.

France has no fears and asks nobody's verdict. Nor does she feel the need of somebody to "plead" for her. To imagine us in that frame of mind is an error, which may lead to misunderstanding. The true situation is much simpler.

As for security. France agreed at Versailles to limit the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine to fifteen years if granted sufficient guarantees against German aggression. These guarantees were contained in two special treaties with America and England—treaties not solicited by France but offered by our allies and associates in the war. Since the guarantees do not exist. Therefore, France has a sovereign right to empty and preventing contractual rights inscribed in the treaties with an academic hotspite obtaining dermany, makring in the reaties of the lope of two data part pay and preventing country wasteful government, the French people, as M. Briand pracy and preventing voluntary beans rupusly through a wasteful government, the French people, as M. Briand pracy and preventing voluntary beans rupusly through a wasteful government, the French cause. Briand remarked, already have reduced the terms of military service from three years to two and soon to wasteful government, the French cause. Briand remarked, already have reduced the terms of military service from three years to two and soon to wasteful government, the French cause. What need in such circumstances for "p her security or limit her sovereignty

HARDING PROPOSAL FOCH VOICES WISH STIRS LEAGUE HOPE FOR DISARMAMENT

Paul He Hopes for Reduc-

tion on Land and Sea.

Most Ardent Advocates Real- Tells Carnival Host at St. ize U. S. Is Needed to Make It Effective.

PARIS. November 26.-President Harding's proposal for an annual ence, which, if adopted, would appear to be a death-blow to the league of nations, was received with totally different interpretations in league circles both in Paris and Geneva

Pledge Is Recalled.

ber Only 220,000.

Reports that the present strength of the Position and the present organization and the present organization with the word of Poland yesterday. The statement successful a position of Poland yesterday. The statement successful and the present organization of poland in Washington must include the nations already virtually in a position and the present of Poland yesterday. The statement successful and the powerful league council, and such an organization in effect will really become in time the council of the league with the much-desired membership of the United States. The leaguers are building that happes like where the league with the much-desired membership of the United States are continued to the league with the much-desired membership of the United States. The leaguers are building that happes like where the league with the much-desired membership of the United States. The leaguers are building that the present of the league with the much-desired membership of the United States are considered to the league with the much desired membership of the United States. The leaguers are building that the present of the league with the much desired membership of the United States. The leaguers are building that the present of the league with the much desired membership of the United States. The leaguers are building that the present of the league with the much desired membership of the United States. The leaguers are building that the present of the league with the much desired membership of the United States. The leaguers are building that the present of the leaguers are building that the present of the league with the much desired membership of the United States. The leaguers are building that the present of the leaguers are Leaguers today recalled Mr. Harding's pledge not to join the league as present constituted, together with the growing sentiment of the last assembly to revamp the society and make American membership possible.

The Harding move is therefore not interpreted as meaning anything but a way and means of the United States taking a place in international affairs without openly joining the league, but making a coalition of the league, but making a coalition of the polish army is 450,000 men, with 650,000 reserves, are contradicted by a statement issued by the legation of Poland yesterday. The statement says that since the treaty of this

Telephonic conversation with Geneva this afternoon failed to elicit whether the league secretariat is cognizant that some members of the

Found No Pessimism.

The Star and Tribune correspondent, in his conversations, found no pessimism with reference to Mr. Harding's plan; on the contrary, there was a certain amount of sober enthusiasm at the possibility in effect of seeing the United States soon among the members of the present league's council, especially since Balfour and Viviani, now in Washington, members of this council, are believed to be among the backers of Mr. Harding's plan to perpetuate the Washington conference.

It is immaterial to many leaguers whether the league council or even the general assembly meets in Washington, Paris, London or Geneva. Found No Pessimism.

DECRIES STUDENT INFLUX.

CEICAGO. November 26.—The present "inundation" of students in American colleges is leading to nothing but "a high class of mediocrity," Prof. George R. Coffman of Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, declared today before the National Council of Teachers of English.

Prof. Coffman suggested more rigid college entrance requirements as a remedy.

What "Open Door" In China Means And How It Would Benefit World

HE "open door" in China has come to be a byword since the conference on the limitation of armament and far ton. The open door policy, of course is not a new one. It is an ideal that has been set forth and fostered by citizens have talked familiarly of it in times past and felt that it was something that American fair play advocated as giving an equal chance

Every one knows in a general way that it means giving all traders an equal opportunity to share in the vast wealth of China. Getting right down wealth of China. Getting right down to technicalities, however, the theory and working basis of the open door policy is a question over which State Department officials have studied for annay years and admit that it is so involved that a lifetime could be spent without becoming fully cognizant of all the entangled details. Crux of Pacific Problem.

Before the conference started far eastern questions were talked of in a general sort of way. Now, however, the crux of the far eastern question has resolved itself into the settlement of the Chinese puzzle. True, Mongolia, Manchuria, Yapand other Facific mandates and Japan's influence in Siberia all seem to hold problems that will have to be touched upon, but none of them seems to have attracted major attention as yet, and the general feeling is that once China is taken care of the other problems will follow along smoothly. One of the chief remedies advocated to bring back the tariff. It implies actually equality in import and export duties, harbor dues, customs regulations, distribution of

much needed railway. The country in the early days of exploration to find new lands and exempires. When a new colembrated it was the natural it has never been aboun to China, but the property in the property is the property of the property in the property of the property is the property of the propert

of all nations, and the custom was kept up through decades. Gradually it was found, however, that this method was not to the advantage economically of all concerned, and a

erning her own commercial affairs and seek to keep out the world at large. It is the "spheres of interest" that keep China's hands bound and keep her from becoming an integral factor in the economic world.

There are now in China certain leased land rights, small parcels of land, some single cities and some cities with a little surrounding territory, at intervals along the coast, completely controlled by outside nations—France, Great Britain, Japan and Portugal. It is not these nor is it the extra territorial rights held by outside countries that is throttling the growth of China. It is these much discussed "spheres of interest," sometimes wrongfully called "spheres of in-fluence." All of China is divided up into great areas, controlled to a great extent, as far as commerce is con-cerned, by foreign nations, principally among them being Great Britain, France and Japan, and formerly Ger-many and Russia. times wrongfully called "spheres of in-fluence." All of China is divided up

Their History Not Creditable These spheres were obtained at vaious times and in various ways, and rious times and in various ways, and are held by treaties, alleged treaties and signed documents called treaties by a great stretch of imagination. These "pledges" for control were obtained by trickery, threats and other underhanded means in many cases. It has been claimed that China should not be held to any of these "treaties," since at the time they were executed she was so incept at diplomacy and so the was so inept at diplomacy and so at the mercy of other powers that she has been likened to a minor who is un-qualified to sign contracts. These so-called treaties demanded the exclusive control and actual monopoly over the control and actual monopoly over the area in question of railroads, mines, loans, all public undertakings, and some of the countries even insisted on having their advisers connected with the Chinese government.

It can be seen easily how they have kept China from developing her own resources or profiting by outside conesources or profiting by outside cap-tal. From the very beginning a dog ital. From the very beginning a dog-in-the-manger attitude has prevailed. Not so long ago American capital was obtained to put through a new and much needed railway. The country

seasion. This was the general policy of all nations, and the custom was kept up through decades. Gradually it was found, however, that this method was not to the advantage economically of all concerned, and a policy of give and take grew up. Great Britain's colonies have become dominions and govern their own trade laws. Other colonies have become dominions and govern their own trade laws. Other colonies have more or less say in their affairs, and in general the closed door has gone into the discard. Not so in China. Certain outside countries keep her from governing her own commercial affairs and seek to keep out the world at large. It is the "spheres of interest" that keep China's hands bound and keep her from becoming an integral factor in the economic world.

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The open door is impossible so long as the spheres of influence keep China so ound that she cannot either build railroads or have them built for her leased land rights, small parcels of land, some single cities and some cities with a little surrounding territory, at intervals along the coast, completely controlled by outside narions—France, Great Britain, Japan and Portugal. It is not these nor is it the extra territorial rights held by outside countries that is throttling the growth of China. It is these must be a condition of a unified government.

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principle of equality in commercial matters was recognized and was first put into concrete form when Secretary of State John Hay, in 1899, requested that there should be no partiality shown in China in duties, customs regulations, harbor dues, rail-road rates and the like, and the nations holding spheres of influence agreed to this. Later, in the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902, Japan and Great Britain reasserted an adherence to the open-door principle, in that "they were especially interested in securing equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations would be eager to come and buy her vast supply of raw material.

Would Be Good Customer.

This would bring money to China and she would then be able to buy finished products from other nations, and so a trade relation profitable to all concerned would gradually grow up. It is believed that a Chinese banking system, now only in its inciplency, would follow the trade boom and all nations would be eager to come and buy her vast supply of raw material.

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This would bring money to China and she would then be able to buy finished products from other nations, and so a trade relation profitable to all concerned would gradually grow up. It is believed that a Chinese banking system, now only in its inciplency, would follow the trade boom and with it all other institutions that characterize a healthy nation workful to work out excuses for maintain-

Problem for the Conference. before the present conference. If this parley can accomplish what John Hay was unable to do, it is believed that the far eastern question will be practically settled. None of the nations has as yet come out point blank and offered to concede her sphere of influence, but each in general has offered to co-operate for international welfare.

The open door in China would benefit China primarily, but in so doing the whole world would be benefited through itry to modify their agreements and and conquest great nations sent out their ships to find new lands and expand their empires. When a new colony was acquired it was the natural thing that the mother country should demand that she should reap all the benefits of trade with that new pos-

commerce, set her own duties, have control of all harbor affairs so that all nations would be dealt with alike, grant concessions freely and guaranteee that capital could be invested safely, her economic status would be approaching stability within five years.

With outside capital, good railroads could be built, for China has good engineers and a wealth of cheap labor. With a growing railroad system, the natural resources would be opened up and all nations would be eager to come and buy her vast supply of raw

commerce and industry of all nations." According to an authority on the subject, "the difficulty in maintaining an open-door policy has been because of a failure to acknowledge the full implication in Secretary Hay's demands. Many times it has been upheld by the various nations as the only just policy, but in practice it has been evaded by secret devices or modified by so many exceptions that its true purpose has been lost." In other words, for the past twenty years each nation holding a sphere of interest has advocated the theory of the open door and has urged the other nations to give up their powers, but each has been very careto aid her in building up a stable gov ernment, to use their influence to se

Too Slow, Says Head of

Allied Mission.

By Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News.

BERLIN, Germany, November 26.—

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"The progress of socialism in Germany, to slow to satisfy us the menace of war be removed."

OUTLINES HOPES

ST. PAUL, Minn., November 26 .for Sovereignty and Eco-

ST. PAUL, Minn., November 26.—
Recounting the sacrifice of France in the war, Marshal Ferdinand Foch today expressed a wish for disarmament and permanent peace.

"No one desires as much as France to see the disarmament program become a reality," he said in reply to an address of welcome by Gov. J. A. O. Preus at the state capitol.

"France lost one million and a half men in the recent war, and would be only too happy to have its friends disarm and return to the soil. nomic Autonomy First. B WILLIAM B. GILES.

today.

The autumn assembly of the league made clear to the most ardent of the league advocates that there must be collaboration of some kind with the United States if the society ever becomes a world-wide organization capable of handling such vital questions as the limitation and the control of armament, economic blockades and political matters between nations in which the abstention of one great power is fatal, both to the progress and the interest of other large nations.

Marshal Foch was crowned "king of the realms of sno wand ice and royal progress and the interest of other large nations.

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the Japanese rice crop, while the financial situation in China has been growing steadily worse, according to monthly cables to the Department of Commerce from its representatives in

league council are urging the Harding plan, but with the optimism expressed it might even be assumed that there is some liaison between Geneva and Washington.

However, it is no secret in league circles that efforts are being made to find a means for America's collaboration in world affairs without the actual slaughter of the European society, whose technical organization, including the world court at The Hague, is invaluable for international co-operation if for nothing else as machinery for a new world.

Found No Pessimism.

advance in exports, with imports re-maining fairly stationary.

Although the tension from the runs on the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications has been eased, the situation in China still remains serious, the Peking report declared. Both exports and imports have been quiet but there has been a noticeable in-crease in the imports of American motor cars, flour and cotton.

WILL HONOR BRITISH.

Delegates to Parley Will Be Given Dinner at New York. NEW YORK, November 26.-Brit-

ish delegates to the armament con-ference will be honor guests at a dinner of the English-speaking Union of America to be given here Decem-

CHINESE PREMIER

Territorial Integrity, Respect

coast.

Marshal Foch was crowned "king of the realms of sno wand lee and royal chieftain of the St. Paul winter carnival hosts" this morning. Hundreds of carnival-clad folk took part.

DENIES ARMY OF 450,000.

Concerning China the ones for which is to most earnestly hopes for a solution are these: Territorial integrity, and respect for China's sovereignty, and recessary for me to say that respect for the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of China is the essential factor for the maintenance of peace in the far east.

Tariff Under Autonomy.

Frenchmen Stirred To Protest Against Fokker Plane Shown

Fokker Plane Shown
By the Associated Press.

PARIS, November 26.—Severe criticism has been aroused by the exhibiting of a Fokker airpiane at the aviation salon. It is held that it is too early after the German army Fokkers flew over and bombarded Paris for a machine made by the same man to be admitted to France for ahow purposes.

Anouncement was made today that the plane will be seized under a writ granted to Esnault Pelterle, a French airplane maker, on the ground of in fringement of the "broomhandle" system of direction.

As a concession to those objecting to its display the name jecting to its display the name "Fokker" has already been removed from the machine.

which are friends of China and lovers of peace will give her every assistance. I may emphasize that China's idea of taking part in the Washingto conference is to have frank and har-monious discussions with the friendly powers in the hope that the conference may attain good results and that the aims of the President of the United States in calling the conference may be realized. Such is the hope enter-tained by all classes of people in

WANT EDUCATION PARLEY

AUGUSTA, Me., November 26 .- Dr A. O. Thomas, state superintendent of public schools, has been selected to represent the National Education Association at the arms conference at Washington, it was said today. He at Washington, it was said today. He is chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the association, which has in view an international congress on education to be held in 1923, probably at Washington.

Dr. Thomas will ask President Harding to present the matter to the delegates of the countries represented at the arms conferenc. It is proposed to teach international civics as a means of bringing about better unmeans of bringing about better un-lerstanding and good will among the

WILL OF GEN. HAINS FILED. orce: that is, 7½ per cent on imported goods, should be increased by alf at once. If that is done an improvement in the state of affairs may expected.

"I therefore believe that all nations"

The will of Maj. Gen. Peter Conover Hains, dated December 14, 1911, was filed for probate yesterday. He leaves his entire estate to his wife, Virginia. P. Hains, and names her as executrix.

UNCONVINCED AIM OF BERLIN IS PEACE The street of specific and specif

"The progress of socialism in Germany is far too slow to satisfy us that the German people really want peace," said Gen. Nollet, head of the interallied mission of control in Germany, commenting on Premier Briand's recent speech in Washington.

"Besides," he continued, "history that nothing is left even for the children to start war with. Only then will the menace of war be removed for good."

A large proportion of the hospitals and many of the schools and relief organizations in France are operated by women.

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-It relieves pain quickly -It's a gentle laxative TINGLE'S LAXO ASPIRIN
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3 pieces, in silk case.
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Case
Sterling Silver Cigsterling Silver Cigsterling Silver Cig-

Genuine Diamond, seven-stone cluster, set in platinum top. Latest fancy setting. \$25 set in the latest style of fancibles setting. \$285 Genuine Diamone Scars \$5.50

Pin

Genuine Cluster Diamond

Ring, 10 diamonds, ruby, \$25

supphire, center
Fancy Platinum Dinner Ring,
lace work, 11

diamonds

Gent'n Selid Gold Pecket \$3,50

Knife, Special

\$2,50 Solid Gold Brooch Pin, lace work, colored stone \$3.50 \$10 French Ivery Military \$6.50

Set French Ivery Tollet \$6.50

BRITISH APPROVE STAND OF U. S. ON NAVAL CUT

Insistence on Main Features of Hughes Program Wins Confidence—Bad Feeling Over Franco-Turk Pact.

that program have been amply verified, for the proposals have been indorsed not only by the government, but by many representative bodies, and orders issued by the admiralty for the stoppage of work on capital ships assured hearty co-operation where least expected.

Teassurance as to the Irish situation reassurance as to the Irish situation of the bases of their proposals. These include, first, the supremacy of the crown, second, the inclusion of Irish waters in the United Kingdom for purposes of naval protection; third, liability of Irish waters in the United Kingdom for purposes of naval protection; third, liability of Ulster to reject for the north of Irish waters in the United Kingdom for purposes of naval protection; third, liability of Irish waters in the United Kingdom for purposes of naval protection; the supremacy of the crown. least expected.

Now we are concerned about France. een noted here with regret, but not vision has been rejected.

Balfour's remarks as unqualified support of the French position would not in my view reflect the growing volume of British opinion.

In quarters which are increasingly important there is a feeling of impatience with the French post-war policy generally. Meantime the fact is to be noted that Mr. Briand's attitude seems to rule out any drastic revision of land armament by agreement unless some new assurances can be given to relieve France of the fear of being left in the lurch if again attacked. The British would welcome the giving of such reassurance.

Admire U.S. Attitude.

But on the whole the British feel-

the treaty of Sevres.

Respecting Ireland we are still in

By GEORGE N. BARNES,
British Parliament Leader.

By Radio to The Star.

LONDON, November 26.—The people of Great Britain are glad to note the American insistence on the main features of the naval reduction program submitted by Mr. Hughes at the first session of the Washington conference. My predictions as to conference. My predictions as to reassurance as to the Irish situation

There is reason to believe that Sim Russia are real menaces. Premier Fein tentatively has accepted the first with surprise. And I am constrained George, however, is conferring wit to say that an interpretation of Mr. both sections, and a meeting of the Balfour's remarks as unqualified sup- Ulster parliament is convened

can liberate herself from the thrall the evil past and get aligned with the enlightened and expanding pres-But on the whole the British feeling is one of confidence in the Washington conference and admiration for the openness and friendliness of the United States toward all of the nations.

Very bad feelings have been engendered by the Franco-Turkish-Angora agreement which if ratified turns over to the mercy of the Turk a Christian population which had been assured protection by the allies. It is the latest of the departures from interallied co-operation since the war. Protests have been made by the British cabinet and the whole matter must be reviewed in the light of allied pledges and the provisions of the treaty of Sevres.

Respecting Ireland we are still in

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